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JURY LIST, Feb. T. 1861.

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Stroud—James H. Kerr, George Ransberry, Adam Shafer.
Stroudsburg—Abraham Edinger, Peter J. Young.
Tobhannock—Frederick P. Miller.
Tunkhannock—Philip Greensmoyer.

Trial List, Feb. T. 1861.

Stroud J. Hollinshead vs. George W. Nauman et al.
James H. Walton, Administrator &c., of Charles J. Walton, dec'd. vs. Benjamin Singer.
Stroudsburg Bank, vs. Hardy C. Lavanway and Stroud J. Hollinshead.
Timothy Vanwhy et al. vs. Washington Overfield.
Samuel Storm, vs. John Hinkle.
THOS. M. McILHANEY, Prot'y.

Argument List, F. T. 1861.

Nicholas Altemose vs. Jacob Hufsmith. Commonwealth vs. John Merwine.
In the matter of the assessment of damages in Quaker Alley, in the Borough of Stroudsburg.
Samuel Mildenberger vs. Adam Mackes and Robert Bailey.
Abraham Inpson and Wife vs. Adam Wellfelt.
In the matter of the Exceptions to the Report of Auditor, on the account of the Administrators of William Mosteller, deceased.
In the matter of the Exceptions to the Sheriff sale of the Real Estate of Edwd. Lindsey.
William-on, Taylor & Co. vs. Jesse O. Cliff.
THO. M. McILHANEY, Prot'y.

Court Proclamation.

Whereas, the Hon. GEORGE R. BARRETT, President Judge of the 22d Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon, and Abraham Levering and Michael H. Dreher, Esq's, Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Court of General Quarter Sessions in and for the said County of Monroe, have issued their precept to me commanding that a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Orphan's Court, for the said County of Monroe, to be held at Stroudsburg, on the 25th day of February next, to continue one week if necessary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Cononer, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said County of Monroe, that they be then and there ready with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which their offices are appertaining, and also that those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the said County of Monroe, or against persons who stand charged with the commission of offences to be then and there to prosecute or testify as shall be just.
(God save the Commonwealth.)
JAMES N. DURLING, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Stroudsburg, Pa.
January 31, 1861.

The Treason of Aaron Burr.

The treason of this remarkable man has obtained historical prominence as much from the high political and military position of the perpetrator, as from the deadly and comprehensive character of the treason itself. Burr's whole conduct was shrouded under a veil of sinister mysteriousness which rendered him an object of suspicion among even his military comrades. When the war closed, and he plunged into the political maelstrom which succeeded, his natural fondness for mystery and intrigue, coupled with a towering ambition which did not hesitate to seize and apply the most infamous agencies to accomplish its aspirations, speedily laid bare the selfishness which formed the real substratum of his character. His treason took place so many years ago, that few beyond the students of American history have any just conception of what he intended to accomplish. The popular estimate of Burr's conduct and character is a correct one; but the masses are uninformed as to his real designs, or to the comprehensiveness of the plans he had conceived and organized for rendering them successful. His treason was essentially different from that of Arnold. Its striking similarity to that now being practiced by Southern men, makes the subject worthy of being critically examined. He corrupted only two Senators. The present treason has corrupted ten. His two were arrested and indicted—why not the ten now?

Burr's trial in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Chief Justice Marshall presiding, was elaborately reported by stenographers, with all the voluminous arguments of counsel, and fills three closely printed volumes. Though much uncertainty is even now expressed by some writers as to what he really intended to accomplish, whether to dismember the Republic or to invade Mexico, yet these volumes afford a clear insight into his plans, from witnesses to whom he confided them, showing beyond all question that his treason consisted in an organized conspiracy to seize New-Orleans and make it the capital of a Government in which he was to be chief. The Court met at Richmond on the 22d of May, 1807. Burr, who had been taken on the Mississippi, had given bail in \$10,000 to answer any indictment that might be found against him, his crime, when arrested, being supposed to be only a misdemeanor, because of the then prevalent belief that he merely contemplated an invasion of the Spanish colonies, or the planting of agricultural settlements there. To a few chosen spirits he had avowed the former to be his object, while to subordinate and the public he gave out that he intended the latter. Hence the supposition that his offense was only a misdemeanor. He appeared in Court attended by five distinguished lawyers, while George Hay, United States Attorney, assisted by William Wirt, conducted the prosecution. At the very outset of the proceedings, Burr and his counsel showed a disposition to contest every inch of the ground, and in this course they pertinaciously continued through days and weeks of argument, so ably and successfully as to secure repeated rulings in their favor, as well as in extending the trial to the 31st of August, a period of over three months. In these arguments, as well as throughout the trial, Burr took an active part, especially in challenging the jurors. His bail, pending the action of the Grand Jury, was increased to \$20,000; but he and his counsel managed to occupy the time of the Court with notions, objections, and arguments, until June 24, when the Grand Jury came in with indictments against Burr and Blennerhasset, charging each with misdemeanor and treason. They subsequently indicted Jonathan Dayton, late a United States Senator from New-Jersey; John Smith, a Senator from Ohio, and sundry others, all for treason. About 140 witnesses were summoned for the prosecution.

Burr now appealed to the discretion of the Court not to commit him, asserting that the indictment had been obtained by perjury; but he was sent to prison. Previously, however, he pleaded not guilty. On the 10th of August, the first juror was called up. He said that any man acting as Burr had acted ought to be hung—Burr estechized him violently, and rejected him. Most of the venire held the same opinion. To get at their opinions required long and patient investigation; but on the 17th the panel was completed.—Burr was then commanded to stand up while the indictment was read. It charged him with intending to disturb the peace of the country, to "excite insurrection, rebellion and war against the said United States, on the tenth of December, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and six, at a certain place called and known by the name of Blennerhasset's island, in the County of Wood, and District of Virginia, and that with force and arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously, and traitorously, he did compass, imagine, and intend to levy war, insurrection, and rebellion, against the said United States." The second count charged him with collecting bodies of armed men at the same time and place, and proceeding down the Ohio River for the purpose of capturing New-Orleans. The reading was followed by a long and able opening from the United States Attorney, after which he called Gen. Wm. Eaton as a witness. Eaton testified that in the Win-

ter of 1805-6 Burr told him he was organizing an expedition against the Spanish colonies, and exhibited maps and documents showing the feasibility of penetrating Mexico. He denounced the President and Government as devoid of energy, and suggested that Eaton could indemnify himself for his recent losses in Africa by joining the expedition as an officer. Burr subsequently revealed his real object to be to excite a revolution West of the Alleghenies, establish an independent empire there with New-Orleans for its capital and himself its chief. He said his funds were ample; that he had 12,000 men; that Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Orleans Territory, as well as the United States army there, were all with him.—Gen. Wilkinson, the Governor of Orleans Territory, was to be his commander-in-chief; and he and his army were to be secured by the promise of double pay and rations. Burr mentioned the names of other officers as being pledged to his enterprise, and if he could secure Truxton, Preble, and Decatur, "he would turn Congress neck and heels out of doors, assassinate the President, or what amounted to that, and declare himself the Protector of an energetic Government." He proposed to Eaton to gain the marine corps and to sound Preble and Decatur. Eaton reasoned with Burr on the folly and wickedness of these projects, averring that the three Commodores were incorruptible; that he would find it impossible to procure a party of men in this country to support projects so treasonable, and that one solitary word would destroy him. Burr asked what it was. "Usurper," replied Eaton. But Burr declared the blow must be struck. Eaton declined having anything to do with his schemes, and communicated them to Government.

Commodore Truxton testified that Burr sought to detach him from the navy, and to induce him to join his expedition, holding out the prospect of making him Admiral. Burr spoke of capturing Havana and other Spanish ports, and assured him that many prominent men were concerned in the plan. He declared that Mexico was ripe for revolt, and was certain of success. Burr's cross-examination of Truxton was done in so searching and masterly a manner, at the same time with most respectful courtesy, as effectually to neutralize the virus of his testimony. He brought out the Commodore's unqualified admission that all his plans were to be carried out only in case of war with Spain.

Other witnesses proved that Burr had contracted for the building of numerous boats at Marietta, and the purchase of large quantities of provisions; that in December a body of thirty to fifty men had assembled at Blennerhasset's Island, most of whom were armed, and who appeared to be commanded by Col. Comfort Tyler. Blennerhasset told one witness they were going down to take Mexico; that Burr would be King of Mexico, and his daughter, Mrs. Alston, would at his death become Queen. At midnight on the 13th of December, these men suddenly decamped in four boats and went down the river, in consequence of the leaders having learned that Government troops were after them, and that warrants were out for the arrest of Burr and Blennerhasset. The party had but four boats, all those built at Marietta, as well as the provisions ordered there, having been seized by the authorities. It was distinctly shown that Burr was not at the island with this armed party, and that he had been there only once or twice previously. If this assemblage constituted the overt act, Burr was not shown to be personally participant. His counsel had persevered in every stage of the trial that the prosecution must first prove the overt act, and that the design was not sufficient to convict. They now moved the Court to exclude any further evidence from the jury and stop the prosecution, alleging that Burr not being present on the island at the time of the assemblage, could not be a principal in the treason; that no waging of war, nor the use of force had been proved; and that no evidence was relevant to connect him with others, and to thus make him a traitor by relation, until the others were shown to have committed the act of treason, which act they denied the assemblage on the island to be.

This motion gave rise to an elaborate argument, in which all the counsel on both sides repeatedly addressed the Court. It occupied ten days, and, with the opinion of Judge Marshall, fills 190 pages of the report. It is in itself a comprehensive treatise on the law of treason, rich in authorities, with lucid applications to the point at issue. It was in the progress of this great argument that William Wirt electrified a vast audience with his impassioned apostrophe: "Who is Blennerhasset?" and his touching description of Blennerhasset's intellectual and floral paradise in the Ohio River—"a shrubbery that Sheenstone might have envied blooms around him; music that might have charmed Calypso and her nymphs is his. An extensive library spread its treasures before him; a philosophical apparatus offers to him all the secrets and mysteries of nature; peace, tranquility, and innocence shed their mingled delights around him; and to crown the enchantment of the scene, a wife, who is said to be lovely even beyond her sex, and graced with every accomplishment that can render it irresistible, had blessed him with her love, and made him the father

of her children." The Court sustained the motion to stop the trial. Judge Marshall charged that "no testimony relative to the conduct or declarations of the prisoner elsewhere, and subsequent to the transaction on Blennerhasset's Island, can be admitted; because such testimony being in its nature merely corroborative, and incompetent to prove the overt act in itself, is irrelevant, until there be proof of the overt act by two witnesses."

Mr. Hay, for the prosecution, after having taken time to read the charge, for which purpose the Court had been adjourned, announced that he had neither argument nor evidence further to offer to the Jury. He had examined the opinion of the Court, and must leave the case with the Jury. The Jury thereupon retired, and in a short time returned with the following verdict:

"We, of the Jury, say that Aaron Burr is not proven to be guilty under this indictment by any evidence submitted to us. We therefore find him Not Guilty."

Burr immediately objected to the phraseology of this written verdict, and the Court directed the usual one of "Not guilty" to be recorded. He was then discharged, and his bail on the indictment for misdemeanor reduced to \$5,000. On examining closely the evidence adduced, it is clear that Burr's main object was to invade Mexico, revolutionize it, and establish a Government of his own. It is true that he and Blennerhasset had purchased the Bastrop grant of 800,000 acres of land on the Washita, and that they used that fact as a blind to their real object. He professed to rely on the connivance of Gen. Wilkinson, then in command at New-Orleans, to aid him in mastering that city, as well as even to go further. His letters to Wilkinson, written in cipher, are extraordinary misuses, if the former really had no share in the plot. It was also part of Burr's plan to dismember the Union, just as other traitors are seeking to divide it now. His mysterious movements in the West created a wide-spread alarm, and united the masses to defeat his plans. But had his party not been so quickly broken up, its force was utterly disproportioned to the hazards of any of his projects. Those who were to do the fighting were kept in the dark as to where or on what errand they were bound. Hence men were not readily seduced into joining him, and at no time had he more than 150 followers. Had they reached the Spanish provinces, they would have perished as miserably as Miranda's men, or the wretched victims whom Walker seduced into Nicaragua. The great lesson taught by his treason lies in the fact that it roused the Government to prompt and vigorous exercise of its powers. No sooner was the President apprised of it than measures were taken to crush it. There was no parley held with the traitors. The leader, once Vice-President, two United States Senators, and various prominent men, were promptly arrested and brought into Court. Relatively, the Government was no stronger then than now. Yet the contrast between Jefferson's courageous patriotism and Bushman's cowardly imbecility, is as remarkable as it is humiliating.—Tribune.

The Paterson Guardian says that two men, well known in Paterson, have been sacrificed to the mob violence of South Carolina. The names of the murdered party are Andrew Ackerman and Bartolf. Both have worked about Saddle River and other parts of Bergen County. Mr. Ackerman was the son of John Ackerman of Ramapo, near the New-York State line, and the other was of the Bartolf family, who reside in Bergen County. They had gone down South to work at their trade, and when the Secession broke out, all business stopped, and they concluded it was best for them to come home. They had accordingly completed their arrangements for returning to the North; but had to wait several days for their money, and it was during this time they were arrested as spies and burglars, arrested, tried, and execution, having all taken place within one hour. The first intimation that was received concerning their fate came from the man for whom they had worked, in the vicinity of Charleston, who, finding out what had been done and where Bartolf's father lived, wrote a statement of the circumstances, regretting the affair, and saying that had he been informed or time been allowed the suspected persons, their innocence might have been established and their lives saved. An agent has been dispatched by the friends of the deceased, and it is supposed the remains of the unfortunate young men will be brought on for interment. Both were clever and industrious mechanics, and were unmarried men. Concerning another young man who was with them at the time and formed one of the party, nothing is known, and it is believed he too was in some way or other disposed of by the traitors who hold high revel now in the City of Charleston.

A sharp case is now pending before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. One smart rogue traded off a tract of land upon another for gold chains, put in at \$30 each. The land was three feet under water, and the gold chains were sold at \$9 per dozen.

The aggregate tax on watches, in this State is \$13,562.23.

A Democrat of the Jackson School.

On Monday last in the Cochran House, while nearly two hundred of our most substantial citizens from all parts of the county, were awaiting the hour for commencing the annual meeting of the Sussex Insurance Company, a political discussion occurred, in which Col. Sam Fowler figured as the most prominent disputant. None but Democrats took part in the controversy, and the words were characterized by the most invincible good humor. Col. F. said that our government was a government of law, and if any combination of men dared to set the laws at naught, they must be reduced to subjection, and the power of the Government be fully vindicated. Any other course would only result in anarchy. He scouted the doctrine of peaceable Secession as a detestable heresy, without foundation in common sense or in any rational exposition of the structure and design of the Constitution. He condemned the precipitancy of the Cotton States, in unmeasured terms—denounced their seizures of national property, &c., &c., and reviewing the many recent instances wherein the Secessionists have trampled the good old star spangled banner of the nation under foot, he said he felt like resenting the outrage by the strong arm of military power. "They are spoiling for a fight down South," said he, "and I for one—I, as a man who has always preferred fighting to quarrelling, would be willing to accommodate them in their belligerent desires. Once made to know their weakness, he thought they would be prepared to listen to reason. 'No doubt,' he continued, "the bones of Andrew Jackson, are now rattling in the grave, because of the imbecile, spiritless, and temporizing policy which has been pursued to propitiate armed and rampant treason.

The language of the Colonel seemed to magnetize the crowd, and his antagonists, who had extolled conciliation and compromise as the true remedies for the crisis, soon found themselves completely in the vocative.—Sussex Register.

Caving In.

We learn by dispatches from Washington that the revolutionists have abandoned Pensacola because they were greatly demoralized and insubordinate, and their commander did not care to attack Fort Pickens, after the appearance of the Macedonian and other vessels. But for being so far committed, the South Carolina troops would be withdrawn from Charleston harbor. They do not intend to attack Fort Sumpter, notwithstanding all the exciting rumors which are daily fabricated for effect elsewhere.

Treason Rebuked.

The Trenton Democrat says one of the largest business establishments in that city, recently accepted an order for a large number of gun carriages, supposing they were for the use of the U. S. Government, but afterwards learned they were for the rebels of Georgia, and refused to execute the contract. A prominent Democrat was quite indignant thereat, but soon became quiet, on being told he had come to the wrong place to preach treason.

Stealing the Public Money.

Information has just been received by the Government from the Collector at Savannah, in which he states that he has been notified by the Governor of the State of Georgia that no more money must be paid over to the United States without his (the Governor's) order. The Government have telegraphed to the Collector to know whether he intends to obey the President of the United States or the Governor.

A Boy was going along the street, carrying a piteber of milk, when presently he stumbled, and smash went the pitcher, and away ran the milk. Another boy, across the way, saw the accident, and shouted—"Oh! won't you catch it when you go home; your mother'll give it to you!" "No she won't neither!" screamed the other; "my mother always says, 'Never cry for spilled milk!'"

To Make a Barren Plum Tree Bear.

Early in Spring fasten a strap or cord tightly around the body of your young tree near the first limb, and let it remain all Summer. This will check the upward flow of sap, and often promote bearing. Also cut back the ends of the leading shoots, say the middle of June, so as to induce the formation of fruit buds. The effect upon fruiting will not be seen until the following season.

The Rolling Mills of Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Evening Chronicle announces the gratifying intelligence that all the principal rolling mills of that vicinity are in operation, and doing a large business. The Chronicle enumerates seventeen establishments and says that they employ 2,995 hands, paying out monthly wages to the amount of \$120,000.

Just now a monstrous rivalry seems to actuate members of the Legislature at Harrisburg. The mania is to see which can crawl most abjectly on his belly and eat the greatest amount of dirt. Some have carried their efforts to such a degree that we are confident they will never again recover the port and bearing never again recover the port and bearing of men. It only remains for their constituents to drive them out to consort with other creeping things.

State Arms.

In the report of the Adjutant General, for 1860, we find the following information in regard to the military force and arms of the Commonwealth:

"The whole number of organized volunteer companies in the State is 476, averaging about forty men to a company, making an aggregate of about 19,000 uniformed volunteers. The entire military force of the State is about three hundred and fifty five thousand men, capable of military duty. The arms of the State are all in the possession of the volunteer companies, and comprise 12,080 muskets, &c., 4,708 rifles, &c., 2,809 cavalry swords and sabres, 3,147 pistols, &c., 69 pieces of ordnance, being six pound bronze cannon. There are about 575 tents, about half worn, in the arsenal at Harrisburg. Of the above, there are about 2,500 muskets of the new model, 1,200 improved rifles, and about 500 excellent cavalry swords. The balance of the arms are unfit for active service in the field, being mostly the heavy old flint-lock, which, in using, are as likely to injure the possessor as any one else. The 69 pieces of ordnance are in good condition, with the exception of their carriages, many of which need repair, and others ought to be entirely replaced. Thus will it be seen that volunteers of the State have really but 4,200 effective small arms, leaving an actual deficit for them alone of 14,800 arms. This is truly a lamentable exhibit.

A revolting case of barbarity has been brought to light near Wilkesbarre, Pa. An old man named Isaac Bisbing, living in the vicinity, quarreled with his son Andrew, and in a fit of rage he seized a gun and shot the boy in the back, from the effects of which it is feared he cannot recover. It seems that the old man was a perfect demon, and some of his acts of barbarity toward his wife and children would have shamed the wildest savage.—He would frequently bang the children up by the neck until life was almost extinct, and at other times he would hold their heads until they struggled in the last agonies of death. One of the boys fled to the house of a neighbor one day, badly hurt, and stated that his father had thrown a red hot poker into the bed in which the children slept, just to see the frolic they would have getting out! At another time he nearly drowned his wife by holding her head in a crock of butter milk.

Commonwealth vs. Isaac Bisbing and Porter Scott—Very aggravated assault and battery upon Andrew Bisbing, Harding and Winton for Commonwealth vs. L. & H. Hakes for defence. Porter had taken two much porter mixed with other stimulants. Andrew was ditto. Every member of the Bisbing genus is quarrelsome. The old man began a row, and in it he shot his son Andrew with a gun prepared for that very purpose by Porter.—They have ever since been so delighted about it, that the jury found them very guilty. Isaac must pay \$30 and costs. Porter half as much. Isaac must go to the penitentiary fifteen months; but in view of his years and of his chance to reform while the old man is away, Porter need only stay in our jail six months.—Undoubtedly every one who knows them wished that the whole family might have been sent along to comfort the pater familias.—Lucerne Union.

An English traveler describes the speechless amazement with which a wild Arab chief of the desert watched, in a tent near Cairo, the development of a photograph of the Great Sphinx. When the features of the mysterious sculpture were revealed on the glass, the Arab turned to his companion, and pointing at the photographer, exclaimed: "He is the eldest son of Satan."

How to make a Candle Burn.

To make a candle burn all night, in case of sickness, or when a dull light is wished, or when matches happen to be mislaid, put finely powdered salt on a candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night, by a small piece of candle, besides having a light so blue and sepulchral that if there happens to be a sick person in the room he or she will be likely to die from horror before morning, and a healthy person, happening to wake, will be very certain to go into hysterics.

Thus says somebody: "The height of politeness is passing round on the opposite side of the lady, when walking with her, in order not to step upon her shadow." But when they beat it "out west," where, when a lady sneezes, the company give three cheers.

A Female Inventor.

Elizabeth M. Smith, of Burlington, New Jersey, has invented and patented an improvement in reaping and mowing machines, for throwing them in and out of gear by means of the driver's seat; when the driver takes his seat on the machine, his weight throws it into gear, and when he leaves the machine is thrown out of gear.

An enormous cow, weighing alive 2,650 pounds was slaughtered in Boston last week.